









large and enthusiastic meetings, Anti-Slavery county gatherings, have recently been held in Van Buren, Cass, Iowa, Lenawee, Hillsdale, and Monroe counties.

have caused deeply to rent of its folly, in not suspecting the Austrian Cabinet of acting with "*fide Punica*."

The hatred which the Austrian Government entertains to the noble champions of liberal principles has made itself already felt in Bucharest, from whence it is reported that several

We should choose to bear hatred of evil rather than deserve their just accusation serving their base ends.—*Plutarch.*

WILL attend to the securing and collecting of claims, and all other business intrusted to his care, in the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Henry, Union, and Fayette, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Indianapolis. Dec. 22.

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THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.  
No. II.

is the "heretic" of independent nations for the earth, not the concentration of subjects in communities, under a single chieftaincy. Tested by the canon or rule of political criticism, we are disposed to condemn this amalgamation of Americans, Asiatics, and Spaniards. The "heretic" is not a "heretic" in the sense, therefore, that there could be among them no permanent identity of interests. As a matter rather of policy than of usefulness, we may here state the basis of colonial representation, now generally forgotten. The proportions were to be as follows: Cuba, 2; Porto Rico, 1; Philippine Islands, 2; Peru, 5; Chili, 2; Buenos Aires, 3; Santa Fe, 2; Caracas, 2—total, 33. This was the first arrangement, which was afterwards changed. A great difficulty was

The criticism, M. La Follette, whom Napoleon Bonaparte might have named as the most brilliant of his liegemen, might have been made for the reception of this paper; so it is not surprising that Fordham should have returned to his studies. He was not, however, a student against those who had preserved the independence of the fatherland.

Fordham was received on the frontier of the republic by the president Copens, who demanded the army stationed in that province. At first he seemed to approve of the Constitution, and of all the measures of the new government. He raised no objections to the decrees of the Cortes, and, whilst in Catalonia, he abstained from exercising the slightest act of authority. He was not, however, satisfied, although this deviation from the prescribed route was not in accordance with the decree of the Cortes, which required that he should

we were undecided, 57 were for Pennsylvania, 60 for Ohio, 21 for New Jersey, 22 for Illinois, 23 for New York, 24 for Maryland, 25 for Massachusetts, 12 for Maryland, 12 for Rhode Island, 9 for Wisconsin, 4 for Michigan, 3 for Ohio, 2 for New Jersey, 2 for New York, 1 for New Hampshire, and South Carolina. Of the whole number, 128 were children under fourteen years of age; and of the remainder, 172 were men, 100 were women, 10 were colored, 2 were farmers, 26 were miners and colliers, and 14 were women.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNCIL.—Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, has convoked the prelates to a provincial council, to open at the same place, on the 15th inst. The province embraces the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, Pittsburgh,

of justice and equity."—*Justice*

"There is no validity in what here called the laws of the land."

III. END OF LAW—LEGAL ETHICS.

"The primary and principal objects of the law are RIGHTS and WRONGS"—*Blackstone*.

"Jurisprudence (or the science of law) is the science of what is *justum* versus *justum*"—*Justin*.

"There is no employment so essentially royal as the exposition of the equity, which comprises the law."

"To suppose to the citizens the benefits of an honest and happy legislation is the grand object of political legislation."

"The law is the foundation of lawful government, in political constitutions."—*Ib.*

"Justice is the basis of all society."—*Patet*.

"The law is the basis of all society."

[illegible]

ness of the cure, that almost every section of country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate cases of the lungs, by its use. When once tested, the efficacy is so manifest, that the medicine of this kind is perfectly safe to employ, and is so simple and so easy to be obtained, that every person is enabled to escape observation; and where its uses are known, the public no longer hesitate what to do to employ for the distressing and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, which are incited to our climate. And not only is formidable relief afforded upon the lungs, but for the mildness of its action, it is equally adapted for the relief of children it is so simple, pleasant and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and they have used it never will.

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